UNITED
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Security Council

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S/2000/156
28 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 2000 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest over the most recent attacks by ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists, in which a Yugoslav police officer and a physician were killed and three police officers and a physician were wounded.

While crossing over from Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia temporarily administered by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), a Serbian police patrol, which had been provided with security by the Kosovo Force (KFOR), was ambushed by ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists on the Bujanovac-Gnjilane road near the village of Konculj on 26 February 2000. In the subsequent attack, carried out with automatic rifles and hand grenades, Major Slavisa Dimitrijevic was killed and three other police officers were wounded.

Returning fire, the patrol killed Fatmir Ibisi, a member of the terrorist group and the "Kosovo Protection Corps" ("KPC"). Ibisi was born in the village of Ugljari, Municipality of Gnjilane, in 1964 and was in possession of KPC identity card No. GJ 10226.

On the same day, Albanian terrorist separatists shot and killed Dr. Josif Vasic, a member of the Serbian National Council of Kosovo and Metohija, and wounded Vjenceslav Grozdanovic, a biochemist. Dr. Vasic was one of only five Serbian physicians who have stayed in Gnjilane and the surrounding area, treating Serbs and Albanians alike.

The recent acts of terrorism provide telling evidence that ethnic Albanian terror against Serbs continues unabated and unpunished, about which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned the Security Council on a number of occasions and requested it to take the most resolute measures. The fact that acts of terrorism have been committed in the territory of the Municipality of Bujanovac, outside of Kosovo and Metohija, proves that terrorists of the "Kosovo Liberation Army" ("KLA"), masquerading as "KPC" members, enjoy the undisguised support of the international presences, which enabled them to cross over freely from Kosovo and Metohija where they are supposed to provide security. It also proves that

"KLA" terrorists have not been disarmed and that the claim that the "KPC" provides civil protection is a charade.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls upon the Security Council to condemn these criminal acts and to enjoin KFOR and UNMIK to implement their mandate and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, as well as the provisions of relevant documents, consistently.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/2000/156*
2 March 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 2000 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest over the most recent attacks by ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists, in which a Yugoslav police officer and a physician were killed and three police officers and a physician were wounded.

On 26 February 2000, ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists crossed over from Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia that is temporarily administered by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and is provided with security by the Kosovo Force (KFOR), and ambushed a Serbian police patrol on the Bujanovac-Gnjilane road near the village of Konculj. In the subsequent attack, carried out with automatic rifles and hand grenades, Major Slavisa Dimitrijevic was killed and three other police officers were wounded.

Returning fire, the patrol killed Fatmir Ibisi, a member of the terrorist group and the "Kosovo Protection Corps" ("KPC"). Ibisi was born in the village of Ugljari, Municipality of Gnjilane, in 1964 and was in possession of KPC identity card No. GJ 10226.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls upon the Security Council to condemn these criminal acts and to enjoin KFOR and UNMIK to implement their mandate and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, as well as the provisions of relevant documents, consistently.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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28 February 2000
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 2000 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the parliamentary elections in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) António MONTEIRO
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the parliamentary elections in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union congratulates the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran on their commitment to the democratic process, as shown by their massive turnout at the first round of the parliamentary elections on 18 February. The European Union believes that the new Majles will be an important factor for the establishment of a civil society based on the rule of law in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The European Union recalls its long-standing interest in consolidating and expanding the comprehensive dialogue it leads with the Islamic Republic of Iran and reiterates its willingness to promote the establishment of closer ties with the Iranian Government on this basis.

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28 February 2000
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 2000 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on recent events in the town of Mitrovica issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) António MONTEIRO
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on recent events in the town of Mitrovica issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union, deeply concerned by the recent events in the town of Mitrovica, reiterates its strong condemnation of all acts of violence and public disturbances.

The European Union stresses its full support for Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its commitment to a multi-ethnic and undivided Kosovo, where all the inhabitants can live in a safe and secure environment regardless of their ethnic background.

The European Union reaffirms its support for the efforts of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), carried out under the most difficult conditions. Defiance and threats to the international presence in Kosovo will not be tolerated.

Kosovo is benefiting from a substantial investment aimed at creating conditions for a peaceful and sustainable future. The political, military and financial efforts committed by the international community for the stabilization of Kosovo demand from all Kosovar citizens active cooperation towards reconciliation. The leaders of the different communities should make this message clear to the population.

Finally, the European Union urges the political leaders in Kosovo to exert their influence to stop violence and to play a restraining role in order to avoid the spread of disorder. The European Union will hold them responsible for any further spread of violence. Their continuous constructive attitude is paramount to the shaping of a peaceful and multi-ethnic Kosovo.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 28 FEBRUARY 2000 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 February 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the continuing attacks on Iraq by United States and British aircraft and to the bombing of civilian installations between 15 and 21 February 2000 in which more civilians were injured and serious damage was done to the installations in question, and he urges you to intervene with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom with a view to halting acts of aggression that are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Identical letters dated 27 February 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter of 21 February 2000 (S/2000/144, annex), I should like to inform you that United States and British aircraft have been continuing their armed sorties against northern and southern Iraq and that they have bombed Iraqi civilian installations, causing further suffering to civilians and killing and terrorizing them. Details of violations committed by United States and British aircraft during the period from 15 to 21 February 2000 are given hereunder.

1. In the northern region 64 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1135 hours on 15 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1050 hours on 19 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Aqrah areas. The aircraft bombed a number of civilian installations, wounding three civilians. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1250 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1150 hours on 20 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1100 hours on 21 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 189 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1050 hours on 15 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory

penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Artawi, Lasaf, Busayyah, Jalibah, and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1200 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1445 hours on 16 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Samawah, Basrah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Chabaish,, Taqtaqanah West, Amarah and Qala't Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1610 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1245 hours on 17 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 22 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Qurnah, Samawah, Basrah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Taqtaqanah, Amarah, Qal'at Sukkar, Artawi, Busayyah, Najaf, Ali al-Gharbi, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Shaykh Sa'd, Kut, Hayy, Salman, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1540 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0850 hours on 18 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 missions, 19 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 22 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Basrah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1000 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1350 hours on 19 February 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Basrah, Ashbajah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Salman, Lasaf, Afak, Qurnah, Diwaniyah, Kut, Qal'at Salih and Taqtaqanah West areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1540 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1715 hours on 20 February 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out six missions with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and overflew the Lasaf, Ashbajah, Nukhayb and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1750 hours, drove them off.

The ongoing United States and British aggression against a steadfast Iraq has come to constitute their fixed policy for the achievement of their political objectives aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. By the most elementary standards of international intercourse, the declared policy of the leaders of the two countries in question constitutes flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and all the principles of international law affirming that the use or threat of use of force against the integrity or independence of any State must be rejected.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq condemns these criminal actions against Iraqi civilian targets and installations, and we urge you to intervene with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom with a view to inducing them to halt, bring to an end and desist from any future repetition of such actions.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, reserving in full its inalienable right to take the measures necessary to defend the inviolability and sovereignty of Iraq's territory and the security of its people, demands compensation for all the losses it has sustained in human, material and moral terms as a result of these actions, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq